

# The SED Virtual Machine Environment: What is it and What Does it Do?

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# Some Initial Concepts

- A Virtual Machine Environment is
  - A “hypervisor”, running on physical server(s), which maintains multiple VMs
    - Customers effectively get their own machine
- Characteristics of a Good Candidate for Virtualization
  - Uses < 30% of Server Resources (CPU, Memory, I/O)
  - OR Usage is strongly “bursty” – higher utilization for 5 - 15% of the time
- Poor Candidates for Virtualization can still be good candidates for larger Cloud environments

# VME Advantages

- High availability: separating the HW/SW layers
  - HW can be reset, repaired or upgraded with no VM downtime, provided the facility has the spare cycles
- Multiple, Specialized VMs instead of 1 machine running all processes
  - Improve Work Processes
    - Even small projects can now have multiple machines, separating Development & Test from Production
  - Improve Security Posture
    - E.g., separate DB VM, mounted read-only in the public zone: if you get hacked, your data is still safe
- Reduced Paperwork
  - We handle your security plan and business case
  - We help you meet Code 700 requirements – NAMS registration, STRAW Registration, Port 80 waivers, etc.
- Institutionally, we save on HW costs and reduce our raised-floor footprint (lower electricity, cooling)

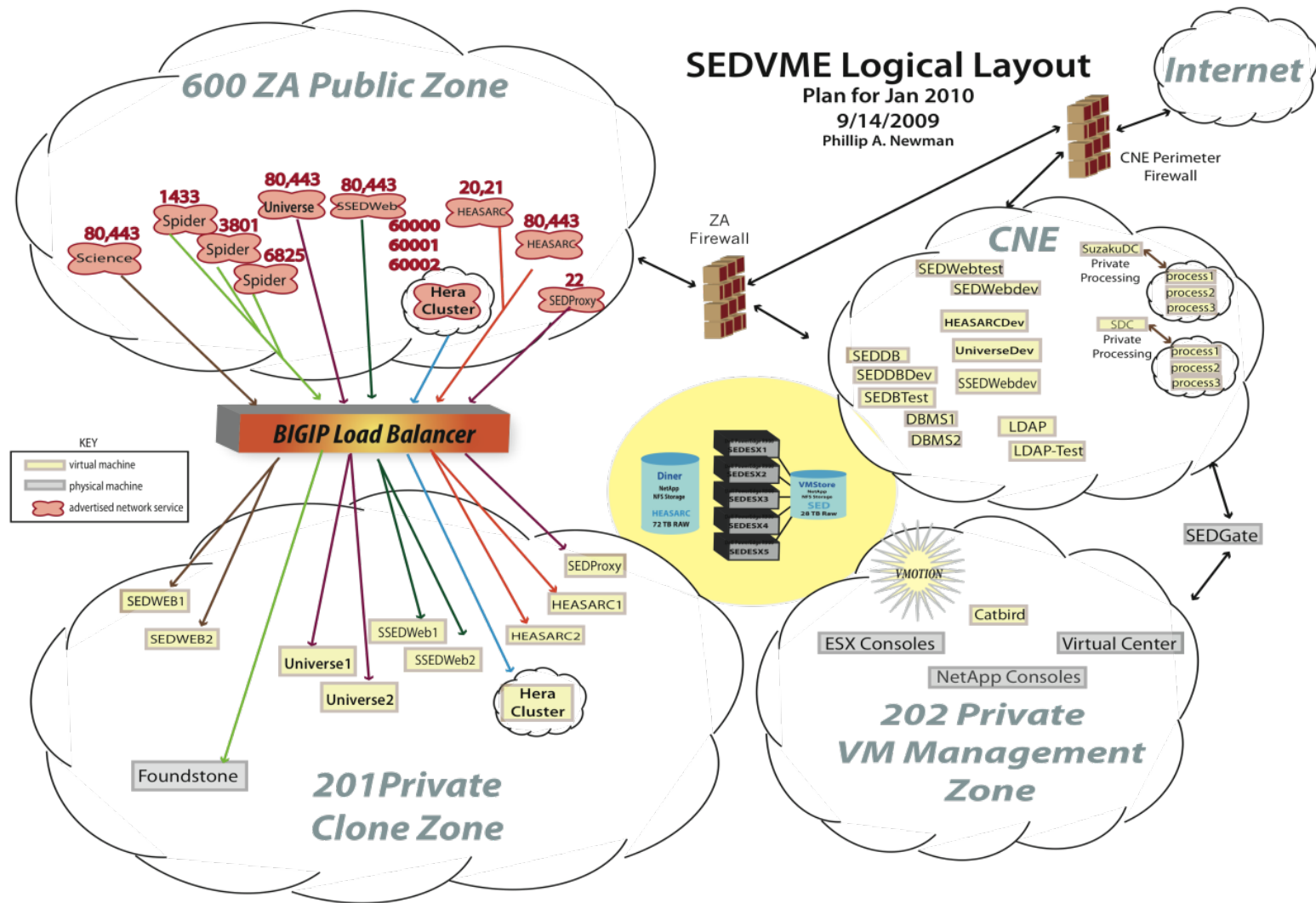
# SED VME Purpose

- Provide Operational Environment for 660 & 690
  - Solve the computer space problem associated with moving to Bldg 34, losing Bldg 2
- Extra capacity to enable the Directorate to
  - Consolidate HW servers
  - Prototype 'Cloud' computing
    - Infrastructure as a Service (bare machine)
    - **Platform as a Service** (machine + installed OS)
      - PaaS plus SA support for installation & configuration
    - Software as a Service (provide, e.g., a server running MatLab for a large number of users)
      - Variation: adding users to Division-level Web servers, DB servers, etc.
  - Work out policies & procedures for shared environment with maximal customer control

# VME Design: Infrastructure

- Hardware
  - 5 Dell ESX servers, each with 16 CPUs running at 2.9GHz, 128 GB Memory
  - NetApp SATA RAID, 14TB, running SnapMirror to B32 back-up
  - Big IP to provide security & load balancing on public-facing VMs
  - Network: On CNE (10 Gb uplink to core), uses the Public Zone
  - Planning to add SAN & SAS Disk this year
- Software
  - VMware hypervisor: Resource Scheduler, vMotion, High Availability
  - Red Hat Satellite Server (automatically pushes SW updates)
  - Red Hat Linux: infinite licenses per machine; our preferred OS
    - Also running SUSE and Windows VMs

# VME Diagram



# Current Status

- Successful, stable operational environment with good performance
  - Running 93 VMs, ~40% Capacity; Looking for more customers
- 99.97% Uptime (1 malicious shut-down, 6 hrs)
- Preliminary performance benchmarks show no significant difference in performance between our VM and a comparable dedicated system in the NCCS
- Customers include HEASARC, Swift, SED Website
- FISMA Low; cooperating with new FISMA Moderate VME in B32/C101 for MOCs

# Lessons Learned

- It Works, and saves on equipment costs & utilities.
- Multiple types of Disk are necessary
- High Performance depends on configuration details
  - OS Kernel tweaks, VM Memory handling
  - This argues for limiting OS flavors when there are only a few physical machines
- High Availability requires lots of idle cycles
  - Looking at 2-tier pricing, discount for risk of less availability
- VMware's vMotion requires same instruction set CPUs to function – limits refresh options
- SA Support Levels: if the machines are not clones, SA support \*does not\* scale
  - Effort ~ #VMs => Division-level special-purpose VMs to reduce proliferation & control costs



# Customer Service

- Migration Process
  - Initial meeting to understand the customer requirements, design VM solution
    - Take advantage of virtualization to improve their workflow
    - Encourage VMs with the minimum resources needed (CPU, memory) to accomplish the job effectively
      - VMware locks up the allocated resources whether or not they are used
      - Largest VM is 4 CPUs, 8 GB mem; start with 1 CPU, 1 GB mem
  - 1 work-week to set up & configure machines for initial log-in
    - Additional time if NAMS, Port 80 Waivers, etc. are required
- 8 X 5 Customer Support (unless there are extraordinary circumstances)
  - Phone & email contact ([gsfc-sedvmehelp@lists.nasa.gov](mailto:gsfc-sedvmehelp@lists.nasa.gov)); use issue tracking
  - SAs from the Divisions served allows support to be culturally customized

# Cost Model

- In Development
- Designed to cover expenses
- Bill proportional to usage, but bill in advance => Usage Levels (low, med, high), with potential for quarterly adjustment if the usage level is badly wrong.
- Charge =  
    (CPU cost/GHz \* GHz Usage Level)  
    + (Disk Cost/GB \* Disk Allocation)  
    + (Operational Expenses per VM \* #VMs)  
    + (SA Cost \* SA Usage Level)
- Divisions pay for multi-project VMs, i.e., Division-wide Web Server, MySQL Server, ftp Server...
- Issues: Project lifecycle budgets, making multi-VMs affordable

# Outlook & Plans

- Adding Disk to increase our flexibility
- Intend to develop Amazon-like web interface to let customers know pricing, availability in advance
  - Problems: customers don't know to separate their processes into multiple VMs; customers want more resources than they need
- Currently looking for customers; adding about 1/week
- Considering SaaS for MatLab, IDL
- Looking at scalability, performance: lessons learned to help get Local Cloud right